

HAWAIIAN QUESTION

The Topic Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

THE COURSE OF MINISTER STEVENS

Considered But no Definite Action Will be Taken for Some Days—The Proceedings of Congress—Pension Question in the House—An Attack on the Pension List—Car Coupling Bill in the Senate—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—All the members of the cabinet were present at the meeting to-day, which lasted nearly an hour. The principle topic discussed was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands. In view of the fact that the next steamer leaving San Francisco for Honolulu is scheduled for Tuesday, the 14th inst, it is not believed that any definite action will be taken approving or disapproving Minister Stevens' action until the day before the departure of the steamer for the islands. Secretary of State Foster was the first to leave the white house after the cabinet meeting. He intimated that the government had plenty of time to act in a deliberate manner, and while the approval, or disapproval of Mr. Stevens' action was necessary, yet in view of the impossibility of reaching him, other than by mail communication, immediate action in the premises was not deemed necessary.

This afternoon's developments in the Hawaiian matter, in contradiction to those of yesterday, have been important. To-night the commissioners from the islands are hopeful, if not confident, that to-morrow will see the practical, if not the formal, conclusion of their labors.

This afternoon, after office hours, Secretary Foster held a conference with the commissioners at the state department which lasted until 6 o'clock. In the course of proceedings the commissioners were informed that arrangements had been made for their reception by President Harrison to-morrow, probably at noon.

IT WILL BE MODEST.

This Government will Make a Fair Allowance to the Ex-Queen, but Won't Make Her Rich.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—With regard to the story published this morning to the effect that Queen Liliuokalani is willing to abdicate and withdraw all claims upon the payment of indemnity by the United States, it may be said that while this government, in the event of its assuming charge of the islands, will doubtless provide for her and the young princess by annuity or otherwise, there will be no provision made for indemnifying her for any of the crown property of which she may be dispossessed by annexation. The queen has had an allowance from the Hawaiian parliament of \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year; besides which she has derived an income of at least as much more from the crown estates. Whatever provision is made for her as compensation for the loss of her station and revenues will doubtless be on a much more modest basis.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Dull Day in the Senate—The Appropriation Bill in the House—The War on Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The debate in the senate to-day on the railroad car coupler bill was not of an enlivening or even an interesting character. The Vice President presented the memorial of the Chicago chamber of commerce favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, and it was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The vote by which the house bill to provide for sundry light houses and other aids to navigation passed some days ago, was on motion of Mr. Dolph reconsidered. All the amendments adopted by the senate to it were rejected and the bill was passed without amendment just as it came from the house. The calendar was taken up and some unimportant measures passed.

The railroad car coupler bill was taken up and after an uninteresting debate it was agreed that the vote on it shall be taken at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was presented and referred, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion of the annual appropriation bill is usually a preformal proceeding. It was supposed, however, that when the pension bill came up in the house to-day there would be a break in the dull routine, but there was not.

Mr. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the bill, made a two hours' speech which, though bristling with statistics, and delivered in his natural courteous manner, did not attract close attention.

Mr. Grout, of Vermont, Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, and Mr. McKinney also spoke.

After the routine business had been disposed of the house proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, in the chair, to the consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Mutchler, in charge of the bill, stated that the appropriation recommended was \$100,000,000. It was proposed to amend the measure so that amount would be reduced to \$100,000,000. The bill carried about \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be expended during the current fiscal year.

This was the heaviest appropriation bill that had ever been before an American Congress. Only three years in the history of the government were the expenditures for a single year greater than would be the expenditures during the next fiscal year. The committee on appropriations had come to the conclusion there should be some retrenchment; that reform in the granting of pensions must begin somewhere, and the time had come when that reform should be inaugurated. It was not the desire of the committee to deprive any Union soldier who was deserving of a pension of any pension that he now received. There was nothing in the bill

that would take a penny from any pension that had been granted to a deserving soldier.

PENSION REFORM.

The committee had recommended several amendments which it thought would institute a reform. The first—and he thought the most important—was that providing for the transfer of the pension bureau from the interior to the war department. Such a transfer would lessen the amount of money appropriated for pensions and would not deprive a single deserving soldier of the pension which he now had or which he might hereafter obtain. The pension bureau could not be taken out of the arena of politics until it was put where political influence did not count. Mr. Mutchler then proceeded to argue in support of the changes in the pension laws recommended by the committee on appropriations.

There were, he said, thousands—and many thousands of men who were on the pension rolls to-day who had made more money during the three months of their enlistment than they had ever earned before or since, and yet who had never heard the whistle of the bullet or the roar of artillery. As to the proposition that no pension shall be paid to a non-resident, who is not a citizen of the United States, except for actual disability, he said that he did not desire to see any pension refused to a foreigner who had been injured in fighting for the preservation of the union. But a foreigner who had never gone into battle, but who had gone home with his pocket full of money, ought not to be put on an equality with the American citizen. To support such a man abroad was an outrage.

Mr. Grout admitted that the amount of money required for the payment of pensions was a large one. He was opposed to the transfer of the pension bureau as proposed by the bill. He did not think that such a transfer would take the bureau out of the domain of politics.

PATRIOTS VS. HIRELINGS.

Mr. Tarsney in speaking in favor of the proposed amendments said that the man who hazarded his life for his country was a patriot, but the man who hazarded his life in war for any government, or in any cause under contract for his hire, was a hireling merely, and every obligation of the employer ceased when the stipulated hire was paid. In the name of the hundreds of thousands of patriots who in 1861 and 1862, not stopping to inquire what wage or bounty would be paid, impelled only by love of country and a sense of patriotic duty, went forth and hazarded their lives that the government might live, he denounced as impious the doctrine of contract relations between them and their government. The half million pensioners on the roll did not constitute one-twentieth of the voting and tax paying population of the country and the others who bore the burdens of the system were becoming dissatisfied and discontented. They would not have the name of one deserving soldier stricken from the rolls, nor would they have his allowance reduced one farthing. But they had a right to protest against being taxed to support those who had no claim on the gratitude of the country. Without closing the general debate the committee rose and the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private bills.

THE PINKERTON SYSTEM.

Report of the Homestead Investigating Committee—The Conclusions Arrived at.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Mr. Gallinger, from the select committee appointed by the senate to investigate and report to the senate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employers, submitted the report of the committee to-day. The committee found that the proprietors of the detective agencies admitted that the presence of so-called Pinkertons at a strike served to unduly inflame the passions of the strikers, and the employment of detectives in the guise of mechanics impressed the committee with the belief that it is an utterly vicious system, responsible for much of the ill feeling displayed by the working classes.

The committee expresses the opinion that if firms and corporations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing strikes their interests would be better subserved. "It strikes your committee," the report continues, "that if Mr. Frick had acted upon the views laid down by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his article, 'The Results of the Labor Trouble,' in the *Forum* magazine, which in a recent letter to the chairman of this committee Mr. Carnegie reaffirmed, and had further extended negotiations with his workmen, the Homestead strike might have been avoided."

The committee declares that the appointment of a private armed guard at Homestead was unnecessary. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done or attempted to be done, property on the part of strikers. At the same time there seems to be no excuse for the scenes of disorder and terrorism for which the strikers were themselves responsible; laboring men should learn the lesson that they cannot better their condition by violating the law or resisting lawful authority.

The committee reached these conclusions:

1. Rights of employers and workmen are equal.
2. Employers have an undoubted right, provided they fulfill their agreements, to employ and dismiss men at pleasure.
3. Workmen can legally organize for mutual protection and improvement.
4. When dissatisfied with wages or hours, they should attempt to arbitrate.
5. Failing in this they have a right to discontinue work, either singly or in a body.
6. Having discontinued, they have no right, legal or moral, by force, intimidation to keep others from taking their places or attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of their employers.
7. In all controversies, arbitration having failed, reliance should be placed upon the power and adequacy of the law.
8. Whether assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes by employers should not be resorted to, and such use is an assumption of the states' authority by private citizens.
9. States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of

armed bodies of men for private purposes, but the power of Congress to so legislate is not clear although it would seem that Congress ought not to be powerless to prevent the movement of such bodies from one state to another. In conclusion, the committee says that its investigations have led it to conclude that fault is not wholly on one side, that middle ground seems to be in the direction of arbitration.

MURDERERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The secretary of the interior has received a telegram from Inspector Cinsay at Pine Ridge stating that "Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses," with his people, had captured two of the murderers of the cowboys and had turned them over to Captain Brown, the agent, who will deliver them to the United States marshal. These, with the two who were killed, and "Two Strikes," who was wounded, are all who participated in the murder.

MR. CARLISLE AT WORK

Studying the Treasury Situation—In Conference with the Department Officials.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Mr. Carlisle has within the past few days given much attention and study to treasury affairs, acquainting himself with business pending in the department which is likely to remain over for solution by the next administration. The principal of these is the silver problem, or rather the recent heavy absorption of gold. This question he regards as one that will require his immediate consideration and to fortify himself with all the information possible he has had personal conferences with several of the most prominent officials in the treasurer's office. With these he has discussed the method that the treasury department have employed to protect the gold reserve. They admitted frankly that all their theories as to the cause of the outflow of gold have been dashed to the wall by recent events.

The amount of imports and exports, which was formerly thought to exert a controlling influence, seems to operate no longer to any appreciable extent. The rate of exchange also ceases to operate, as gold continues to go out. These statements were made to Mr. Carlisle and the officials were quite frank in admitting that they had stopped trying to find out the reason for the outflow of gold, and were instead bending all their energies to prevent the gold balance from being entirely exhausted and to keep intact the gold reserve of \$100,000,000. To this end Secretary Foster has, it is stated, made satisfactory arrangements with New York bankers for the exchange of legal tender notes for enough gold coin sufficient to meet all demands for some time to come. Secretary Foster expressed the opinion that the gold output within the next few months will not be so great as it has been during the past few months.

WORLD'S FAIR MONEY.

Additional Appropriations Asked by Various Boards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—A delegation appeared before the senate committee on appropriations to-day to show cause why Congress should make additional appropriation for the World's Fair. President Willets, of the government board, asked for \$201,750 in order to enable the board to complete its exhibition. This sum, he said, would bring the total appropriation up to the \$1,000,000 originally estimated as necessary for the government exhibit. Lieutenant Tassig, representing the navy department, asked for \$40,000 to fully equip and man the brick ship, John Boyd Thacher, in behalf of the national commission, wanted \$570,880 to defray the expense of procuring medals and diplomas and employing judges. The committee wished to know what proportion of the judges would be females and the discussion that followed left that subject still in doubt, the commission promising that the women would be proportionately represented among the judges. At President Palmer's request, Mr. St. Clair, speaking in behalf of the commission, urged an original appropriation of \$148,185 and a deficiency appropriation of \$27,000 which was necessary to complete the commission work. Mrs. Potter Palmer was present and will appear to-morrow in behalf of the women.

BAUER AND NOLD

Again on Trial—No Case Proven—A Sealed Verdict.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—Harry Bauer and Carl Nold, the two anarchists convicted yesterday of conspiracy to incite a riot at Homestead, were again placed on trial to-day as accessories before the fact to the shooting of Chairman H. C. Frick of the Carnegie company.

Bergman, the would-be assassin, was the guest of Bauer and Nold during his stay in Pittsburgh before the shooting, and it was Nold who pointed out to him the Carnegie office. When Bauer and Nold were arrested nearly a wagon load of anarchistic literature was found at their homes. As was the case yesterday, the court room was crowded with anarchists and friends of the defendants. Bergman, who was brought from the pen was the principal witness for the defense. He said he came from New York to kill Frick, but denied positively that either of the defendants were acquainted with his mission. The day before the shooting, he said, he sent his entree to Chicago, but declined to tell to whom he sent it.

A number of officers were examined who told of the arrest of the defendants and conversations with them later. After short addresses by counsel the judge charged the jury favoring an acquittal more than a conviction. The jury then retired and after waiting for their return until 4:30 o'clock court adjourned until morning when a sealed verdict will be received. On Monday next Hugh O'Donnell will be placed on trial for murder.

HE BROKE DOWN.

President Gallis, of the Little Rock First National Bank Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 10.—Horace Gallis, ex-President of the First National Bank, was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by G. W. Galbraith, bank examiner, who has been here several days by direction of the controller of the currency. When the deputy read the warrant to him Mr. Gallis completely broke down.

DEMOCRATS MAY KICK

Against Cleveland's Selection of a Republican for Premier,

BUT JUDGE GRESHAM WILL ACCEPT

And be Secretary of State All the Same—Guarded Comments of Great Democratic Organs on the Remarkable News—It is an Example of Mr. Cleveland's Political Boldness When He Chooses a Man Whose Only Claim on Democracy is that He Voted for Him—Three Members of the Cabinet Named—Who Will be Postmaster General?

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Referring to the rumor from Chicago that President-elect Cleveland had offered Judge Gresham the secretary of state portfolio, the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says:

"The information, generally accepted, that Judge Walter R. Gresham has been offered and accepted the secretaryship of state under Cleveland, created much gossip here.

Democrats are unwilling to freely express themselves on a subject on which they were not furnished absolute proof. When for argument sake they admitted the statement to be true, the tone was unfavorable.

Mr. Cleveland is criticised for the appointment. Judge Gresham's motives in accepting the place and his ability and high character are not questioned to any extent. Mr. Cleveland, it is said by some close friends, did not expect to make an appointment of this kind without stirring up a storm in the Democratic party. He hopes, however, that in time the party and the general public will endorse the appointment as eminently fit and proper. Some of the irreconcilables are quoted as saying they fear Mr. Cleveland's selection will be a bad thing for the Democratic party.

The appointment, it is believed in some quarters, will result in assistance being given to him and Murphy should these two determine to make war on the administration. Senator Palmer is thought to be in an unpleasant frame of mind. Mr. Morrison cannot believe the report is true. Mr. Isaac P. Gray, it is presumed, will be given a bureau appointment or a mission abroad.

Senator Palmer said last evening that he knew Judge Gresham and admired him. "I think a good Democrat might have been found somewhere, if not in Illinois, for this, the most important cabinet place. I know it is claimed Judge Gresham is now a Democrat, but I believe he confesses himself a Democrat only to the extent of having voted for Cleveland at the last election. I am not disposed to criticize Mr. Cleveland for his appointment, but I must say I believe many good Democrats will be disappointed. They may have no right to feel aggrieved for the reason that a President is expected to exercise his own judgment and personal preference in his selection of the secretary of state, but still they are likely to."

The *Herald* says: "Politicians were treated to a genuine surprise yesterday in the announcement that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Chicago, was to be secretary of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Many Democrats did not believe it possible that the President-elect would go outside his party lines for the premier of his administration, but it certainly looks as if Mr. Cleveland had again manifested his spirit of independence and chosen for the place the man that he considered best fitted for it, irrespective of party."

Editorially the *World* has this to say upon the subject: "Assuming the truth of the report, it is an example of Mr. Cleveland's political boldness thus to call to what is nominally the first place one who has never definitely joined the Democratic party. Judge Gresham is a conspicuous representative of the great host of former Republicans who have broken with their party because of its infidelity to the people's interests and have brought the Democratic party in power in order to restore the administration of the national government to the principles of duty and responsibility on which the nation was founded.

"Of Judge Gresham's great ability and high character there can be no question. He is thoroughly American in all his training."

The *Sun* says: "In substantiation of the news from Chicago concerning Judge Gresham, those close to Mr. Cleveland in New York admitted yesterday that the portfolio of secretary of state had been offered to the judge, and that there was reason to believe that he would accept."

This would make the cabinet up to date stand:

Secretary of state—Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Secretary of the treasury—John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, of New York.

It is known that Mr. Cleveland has selected his postmaster general, but neither he nor any of his friends will give the name. Some of them say the place has been given to a western man. Ex-Governor Isaac Pusey Gray and his Indiana friends have insisted that the portfolio was promised personally by Mr. Cleveland to ex-Governor Gray. In refutation of this one of Mr. Cleveland's advisers said:

"Whoever heard of Mr. Cleveland promising anything?"

But in any event should the news concerning Judge Gresham turn out to be correct, it is not probable that Mr. Cleveland would give the Hoosier state two places in the cabinet.

It may be put down as a fact that General Patrick A. Collins is to succeed John C. New as consul general in London.

SMITH-DIXON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Solly Smith, the Pacific coast pugilist, will be George Dixon's adversary. Money put up by O'Rourke, in Dixon's behalf, was to-day covered by a check from the sporting editor of the *San Francisco Examiner* in behalf of Smith for a match at 118 pounds, \$2,500 a side, in August or September. The articles of agreement will be signed by O'Rourke and forwarded to San Francisco for the Smith party to re-sign.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING.

Two Children Narrowly Escape—A Mysterious Case.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 10.—A bold attempt was made yesterday to kidnap two children who attend the public school in the suburb of Elberon. The two children, Charlie and Edie Richards by name, live with their grandparents in Dudleyville, another suburb, their mother being dead. Their ages are about ten and thirteen years, the girl being the elder.

They were on their way to school yesterday morning, and when nearly there an unknown man jumped off of a street car which had just come into the stables from the city, and accosted the two children. He asked them to come and go back to town with him and he would buy them something nice. They refused and he then tried to force them to go along with him.

The grandfather of the children, Mr. C. P. Richards, who happened to be at the street car stables, saw the commotion and hastened to the assistance of the children. He succeeded in getting them away from the man and sent them home, the man leaving the vicinity very suddenly.

The father of the children was divorced from the mother several years before her death, she securing the custody of the children. It is thought by some that he is at the bottom of this attempt to kidnap the little ones, though his present whereabouts are unknown. Beyond this circumstance the affair is a mystery. A close watch is now being kept over the children.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

An Empty Engine Crashes Into a Gravel Train With Disastrous Results.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 10.—An empty engine No. 583, on the Lehigh Valley coming down the mountain from Farview to Sugar Notch, collided with a gravel train, demolishing the caboose, in which were several workmen who were injured.

The place where the crash occurred was at Epey Run. The engineer, Wm. Connelly, who had control of the empty engine, had been instructed before leaving Farview to pass the gravel train on a siding, but he failed to obey orders. When the wrecking train reached the spot, they found the following injured: Michael O'Malley, left arm broken and fearful scalp wounds, died in the hospital.

Isaiah Dando, compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries.

Joseph Koland, leg broken.

Andrew Yatchison, collar bone broken.

Stephen Mahal, head badly cut.

John Check, badly cut.

Patrick Kennedy, Michael Zasinsky and Owen Boylan, also cut.

Five of the injured were brought to this city and taken to the hospital; the others were sent to their homes.

THE NAPOLEON OF FINANCE

Again on Deck and Thought to be Up to His Old Tricks.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—The officers of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad put a detective at work to find out who Edward L. Mortimer is, the man who brought suit here to have an accounting and a receiver of the company appointed. The detective found a man bearing that name at the Oriental Hotel, New York. Mortimer refused, the detective says, to reveal his identity any farther and apparently knew but little about the case. When questioned about the case by the detective, Mortimer referred him to his New York attorneys, Bark and Decker. "We have no doubt," said President Monsarrat to-day, "that the Mortimer suit is really brought by Ives and that a raid is contemplated upon the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company like that which was made on the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton railroad."

BIG ICE GORGE

Dynamited at Titusville—A Feeling of Uneasiness.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Feb. 10.—At a meeting of the common council last night it was decided to dynamite the huge ice gorge at the water works and work was begun to-day. About sixty quart shots of nitro-glycerine were exploded and a channel about 200 feet in length opened. The west end flats are a field of ice left by the receding high water. The condition of Oil creek is to-day normal. The sub-committee on appropriations from Harrisburg will arrive next week to investigate the matter of dyking Oil creek, for which a bill has been introduced by Andrews, of Crawford, appropriating \$55,000 for that purpose. Should a protracted rain set in before the great gorges at the water works and Holiday's dam go out a repetition of the June disaster might result. A feeling of great concern prevails throughout the city.

Worst Over at Bradford.

BRADFORD, PA., Feb. 10.—Four inches of snow and five hours of rain caused a repetition of Monday's floods. The water is running over the sidewalks on Ann, Lower, Foreman, Davis and Barbour streets, and Hilton street is entirely submerged, the water being in the houses. Residents of all these streets are occupying the upper stories or being taken out to hotels. The ice is being blown up by nitro-glycerine. There is a huge gorge at Broder's dam and should this break up great damage will follow. It is now growing colder, and it is hoped the worst of the flood is over.

River Booming at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10.—In consequence of heavy rains which closed here this morning after continuing nearly thirty-six hours the Ohio river is rising rapidly. From 8 o'clock till 9 to-night it rose two inches and from 9 to 10 it rose three inches. At this rate it will reach the danger line, 45 feet, within two hours after midnight. It is probable that this rise will reach 40 feet. At that stage it will not interfere with navigation.

Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Arrived, Philadelphia and Singapore, Boston; Bovis, New York.

HAMBURG, Feb. 10.—Arrived, Russia, New York.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Arrived LaGos-baye, Baltimore.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Arrived, Neamore, Boston.

GLADSTONE INSULTED

By Balfour on the Floor of the House of Commons

AND A DRAMATIC SCENE FOLLOWS.

The Liberal and Irish Members Shame Balfour and Brand Him as a Coward—The Grand Old Man Proves Himself Equal to the Occasion and His Reply is Greeted With Cheers—The Sentences of the Panama Swindlers Not Sustained by Public Sentiment in France.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. E. T. Gourley, Liberal, of Sunderland, asked the government what progress was being made in the settlement of the Bering Sea question. Mr. Gourley also asked whether the government could lay before Parliament the report of the commissioner appointed to make inquiries preparatory to arbitration. Sir E. Grey, under secretary of the foreign office, declined to produce the report owing to the engagement made between the powers concerned that the arbitration proceedings should for the present be held confidential.

The appearance of Michael Davitt as newly elected member for Northeast Cork was a signal for prolonged cheering among the Irish house rule members. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke at length in favor of extending the debate on the address. After repelling his former argument on the point, he reminded the house that when the Conservatives were in office the Liberals had insisted upon longer debates on the address. Mr. Gladstone questioned the correctness of Mr. Balfour's statement. Comparison of the records of the two governments would show, he said, the contrary to have been the case. The matter, however, was not of vital importance. He objected to the matter in which the extension of the debate had been introduced without previous notice.

Mr. Balfour replied with spirit that he had not only given notice, but also had debated the question last evening when the right honorable gentleman opposite was more agreeably occupied. This slur had an unexpected effect on the house. The Liberal and Irish members answered it with cries of "shame" and jeers which completely drowned the opposition.

When Mr. Gladstone rose to answer Mr. Balfour he was trembling with indignation. In a voice shaken with anger, he thundered out: "With due regard to circumstances and time I have endeavored to serve the house to the best of my ability. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] The right honorable member for East Manchester would have shown better taste, would have better fulfilled the duties of the post which he occupies, if he had spared the reference to my agreeable occupation."

Repeated cheers followed Mr. Gladstone's words and amid the enthusiasm of the demonstration Mr. Balfour rose unnoted to speak. He began three times before his voice could be heard. Before he had spoken a dozen audible words the Irish members drowned his voice again with yells, shouts of "Oh, Oh," "Coward" and "Withdraw."

After several minutes of this bedlam, Thomas O'Connor, anti-Farnellite of the Scotland division of Liverpool, rose. Mr. Balfour yielded to him the floor and the disorder abated.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT.

Public Opinion and Newspaper Sentiment Denounce the Panama Sentences—Great Sympathy for DeLesseps.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Public opinion is substantially unanimous to the effect that the ignominious judgment passed upon Count Ferdinand de Lesseps went beyond the requirements of justice. The newspapers considered the sentence as very severe, especially that of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The *Figaro* demands the pardon of the man who has been one of the glories of France.

The *Journal Des Debats* says: To imagine striking down the creator of the Suez Canal in his declining days to save the public conscience, shows a great misconception of the opinion of the nation.

The Radical *La Lanterne* declares that the country itself has sustained a blow for the sentence which is useless in fact and excessive in law.

The Republican *Siecle* protests against the sentence and adds that glory is a thing so rare and precious that the nation cannot too carefully guard it.

The Royalist *Gaulois* deplores the decision as working havoc with the noblest legends of the French people.

The Independent *Matin* says that yesterday's decree marks a day of ingratitude in the life of the historical personages concerned in the trial.

The Radical *La Justice*, M. Clemenceau's paper, regards the judgment passed upon M. Ferdinand de Lesseps as severe. As to the other sentences *La Justice* points out that the other contractors were exactly in the same position with M. Eiffel, and the official liquidator of the canal company ought to proceed against them all for the recovery of the sums they unlawfully claimed and appropriated.

A Big Surprise.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 10.—Acting Governor Gill again startled the politicians of the state capital this afternoon by ordering the prosecution of all the state treasurers and auditors since the adoption of the constitution of 1870, for irregularities in office in pocketing the interest on the public funds, misappropriating insurance fees and other perquisites which should have been turned into the state treasury. All the accused are Republicans except Wilson, who is a Democrat, and served from 1891 to 1893, having been elected on a platform which explicitly denounced the practice of state treasurers appropriating interest on public funds.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, generally fair, northerly wind, slightly colder in West Virginia.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, but with slight local snows on lake; colder westerly winds, slightly colder.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, draughts, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A.M. ————— 51

8 A.M. ————— 49

9 A.M. ————— 47

10 A.M. ————— 45

11 A.M. ————— 45

12 M. ————— 45

Weather—Cloudy.